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Collier's Photographic History

of the European War

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Collier's Photographic History of the European War

Including Sketches and Drawings Made on the Battle Fields

PHOTOGRAPHS BY
THE OFFICIAL
PHOTOGRAPHERS
ACCOMPANYING
EACH ARMY

COLLECTED AND
ARRANGED BY
FRANCIS J. REYNOLDS
AND C. W. TAYLOR

PUBLISHERS

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Foreword

THE WAR of the nations, the most stupendous struggle the world has ever witnessed, now involves every continent and all the Great Powers on the Globe.

On June 28, 1914, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir-presumptive to the throne of Austria-Hungary, was killed at Sarajevo, Bosnia. Austria believed the murder was plotted in Serbia, and sent that country an ultimatum on July 23, followed by a declaration of war on July 28. Russia protested and mobilized her forces. Germany declared war on Russia August 1 and on France August 3, on which day she invaded Belgium. England joined with France and Russia August 4.

Of the other European countries, Belgium was forced into the war to defend her neutrality; Montenegro threw in her lot with Serbia from the beginning; Italy, Japan, Portugal, and finally Rumania joined the Allies, while Turkey and Bulgaria took the side of Germany and Austria.

The independent and peace-loving countries of the New World endeavored to maintain an impartial neutrality, but their rights as neutrals were constantly disregarded. In her submarine warfare, Germany attacked liners and neutral merchant ships, contrary to all precedents of civilized warfare. February 1, 1917, Germany announced a renewal of submarine warfare against all vessels approaching the British coast, regardless of character or nationality. The United States immediately severed diplomatic relations with Germany, on February 3, 1917, and on April 6, Congress declared a state of war existing between the two countries. On April 7, the republics of Cuba and Panama aligned themselves with the United States in war on Germany. The sinking of a Brazilian vessel on the same day led that Great South American republic to sever diplomatic relations with Germany on April 10. China had already done this on March 14. Thus countries not affected by the particular rivalries of Europe were drawn into the war.

This great European War has introduced new and more deadly instruments of destruction, and has relegated to the background and the scrap heap many hitherto accepted tactics and weapons. The most effective of these new arms has been the submarine. Gunboats, cruisers, even superdreadnoughts, have proven unable to withstand its onslaughts. Aeroplanes and airships have also definitely taken their permanent place as most effective arms of war. The former have literally been the eyes of the armies, and by their aid not only detection of the enemy's position is made possible, but range and direction of great gunfire is checked, corrected, and in part conducted. Airships have struck terror to many a besieged city as well as those outside of the zone of fighting. Side by side with the hand

grenades and the bayonets of earlier days, men use such terrible modern devices as clouds of poisonous gas or discharges of liquid fire. The automobile brings supplies with all speed even when railroad lines are destroyed, draws the heavy guns, and is one of the most effective agents of this war. Armored automobiles have supplied each army with "flying squadrons"; motorcycles have proven most efficient for dispatch bearers; "tanks," with their caterpillar trucks batter down obstructions and cross trenches. Siege guns of unprecedented caliber have been one of the great surprises of the war. Forts and bastions, once considered impregnable, have become shell-like china before these modern monster cannon. At sea, victory seems to be with the guns of longest range when aided by speed or heavy armor.

Trenches have proven the only temporary safe shelter from rifle and quick-fire guns, and the modern army's advance is not unlike that of moles burrowing through the ground. Gone forever is the "gay panoply of war" with cheering hosts charging in scarlet coats to bugle notes. Even the correspondents at the front are eliminated—no more do their dispatches vividly detail the maddening battle scenes. The very romance of war is gone and in its place remains a cold, practical, mathematical war game worked out with as much sentiment and bubbling enthusiasm as is exhibited in games of chess or in solving problems of higher mathematics. Photographs alone now tell the story of each day's conflicts, but these record with fatelike accuracy the progress of the war.

The great historic value of the "Collier's Photographic History of the European War" arises from the fact that every army and warring nation is depicted. Here are shown the German, Austrian, British, French, Belgian, Russian, Serbian, Italian, Turkish, Bulgarian, Japanese, in fact, all armies in the field, seen as they are in their daily life and strife. Here, too, are the pathetic dramas of the ruined cities, villages, cathedrals, and palaces of Belgium and northern France, and the flight of refugees in all the lands ravaged by war. War on land is portrayed as never before, since never in the history of the world has there been such vast and varied material to draw upon. Equally complete are here shown the instruments of the twentieth century's new phases of war—war waged in the air—war waged not only at sea, but beneath the waves.

Thus this Great War has been pictured wherever it extended—in Asia and Africa, the South Seas, in Europe, and in America. What the end shall be cannot be foretold—whether nation shall fight nation to a standstill without decisive results, or whether colonies and trade routes shall change owners, and dynasties and great governments go down to destruction and oblivion.

F. J. REYNOLDS.

Rulers of Great Britain, Russia and France, the three countries forming the Triple Entente. For hundreds of years England and France were the great European rivals. In the nineteenth century, Russia became the most dreaded enemy of Great Britain. The consolidation of the Germanic states brought a keener rivalry to the fore. France and Russia made a treaty of alliance. England and France adjusted their disputes peaceably. France brought about an understanding between Great Britain and Russia. Although the terms of the Triple Entente were indefinite, it held these former rivals in alliance under the stress of a world war

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NICHOLAS II, FORMER EMPEROR OF RUSSIA

The former Czar of Russia, son of the Emperor Alexander III and the Empress Marie, who was Princess Dagmar of Denmark and a sister of Queen Alexandra of England, was born May 18, 1868, came to the throne November 1, 1894, and abdicated on March 15, 1917. He married Princess Alexandra Alix, daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. They have four daughters—the Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, Marie, and Anastasia—and a son, the Grand Duke Alexis, born August 12, 1904. An almost bloodless revolution, headed by Michael Rodzianko, President of the Duma, was consummated between March 9 and March 15, 1917. Russia's vast territory includes 1,996,743 square miles in Europe and 8,647,657 square miles in Asia. Since the days of Peter the Great this vast empire has been seeking to acquire ice-free harbors on the Baltic, Mediterranean, Persian Gulf, and the Pacific

GEORGE V, KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND EMPEROR OF INDIA

The reigning King of England, son of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, who was a Danish princess, was born June 3, 1865. His marriage to Princess Victoria Mary, now Queen Mary, occurred in July, 1893. He ascended the throne on the death of his father, May 6, 1910. King George was crowned in Westminster Abbey in June, 1911. The King and Queen of England have five sons—the Prince of Wales and heir-apparent, Edward Albert, and the Princes Albert Frederick, Henry William, George Edward, and John Charles—and one daughter, Princess Victoria Alexandra. Great Britain's colonial empire includes the great English-speaking, practically self-governing countries of Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand, the rich, densely populated Empire of India, the ancient land of Egypt, and smaller provinces and islands the world over

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M. RAYMOND POINCARÉ, PRESIDENT OF FRANCE

France became a republic on the overthrow of Napoleon III. September 4, 1870. The presidential term is seven years. M. Poincaré was born August 20, 1860, and became President of the Republic January 17, 1913. He had already filled various administrative offices—Minister of Public Instruction in the years 1893 and 1895; Minister of Finance in 1894 and 1896; Prime Minister, holding also the portfolio of Foreign Affairs from January, 1912, until his election as President. France, like England, has a great colonial empire. This includes Indo-China and other colonies in Asia, French Guiana in South America, and several small islands in the New World and in the Pacific, the great island of Madagascar, French Somaliland, and the vast extent of Central and West African territory comprising such lands as Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis, the Sahara, the Ivory Coast, the French Congo and other African provinces

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WILHELM II, EMPEROR OF GERMANY AND KING OF PRUSSIA

The present German Empire, like the Republic of France, dates from the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, when the House of Hohenzollern was invested with imperial dignity by the North German Confederation. The King of Prussia, grandfather of the present Kaiser, was made Emperor Wilhelm I. Wilhelm II was born January 27, 1859, and became Emperor of Germany on June 15, 1888. His father, the Emperor Friedrich, reigned only 100 days. His mother was Victoria, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria of England. From the date of Wilhelm's accession he was a notable figure among European monarchs. The power and prosperity of Germany have been greatly augmented during this period, and, until the outbreak of the Great War in the summer of 1914, his reign was one of almost unbroken peace. The Kaiserin was Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. They have six sons—the Crown Prince, Friedrich Wilhelm, and the Princes Wilhelm Eitel Friedrich, Adalbert, August Wilhelm, Oscar, and Joachim—and one daughter, the Princess Victoria Luise, who married the Duke of Brunswick in 1913. Germany's colonial possessions are not so extensive as those of France and England. They included at the beginning of the war Togo, Kamerun, German Southwest Africa, German East Africa, the leased province of Kiau-Chau in China, Kaiser Wilhelm Land in New Guinea, and many small Pacific islands. The Kaiser's influence has been marked in the development of German commerce and industry, and in the strengthening of the military power of the nation. With her increasing population and ever-growing manufactures the need of this great country for colonies and the control of trade routes is apparent.

Rulers of Germany, Austria and Turkey. Germany and Austria were members of the Triple Alliance, whose third member Italy, did not join the others at the outbreak of the Great War. Turkey later entered the war as an ally of Germany and Austria

MOHAMMED V, SULTAN OF TURKEY

The present Sultan of Turkey was born November 3, 1844, and came to the throne when his brother, Sultan Abdul Hamid II, was deposed April 27, 1909, after the successful uprising of the Young Turks. The Sultan of Turkey is also the Caliph or Supreme Head of the Mohammedan faith, and there was some fear that the entry of Turkey into the European conflict might be the signal for a Jihad or Holy War of Moslems the world over against the Christian countries.

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FRANZ JOSEF I, LATE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND KING OF HUNGARY

Franz Josef I was born August 18, 1830, and died on November 22, 1916, closing a reign that lasted nearly sixty-eight years—the longest in European history except that of Louis XIV of France. Franz Josef was proclaimed Emperor of Austria on December 2, 1848, and crowned King of Hungary on June 8, 1867. The Empire over which he ruled is made up of many races, and it had long been believed that only the remarkable personality and popularity of the Emperor kept it from disintegration. Germans, Magyars, Bohemians, Moravians, Poles, Italians, Ruthenians, Slovenes, Croats, Rumanians, Servians—are a part of the diverse peoples, speaking different languages, that make up Austria-Hungary. The two great parts of the nation, the Austrian Empire and the Kingdom of Hungary, have each its own constitution and legislative bodies, and separate executive departments save in matters common to both, such as foreign and diplomatic affairs, the greater part of the affairs of the army and navy, and matters of finance common to the nation as a whole. During the long reign of Franz Josef, the history of his family, the House of Hapsburg, was marked by many tragic and violent deaths. The Emperor's brother, Maximilian, who had been made Emperor of Mexico by the French, was executed in Mexico. In 1889 the Crown Prince, Rudolf, was found dead, believed to be a suicide. The beautiful Empress, Elisabeth, daughter of the Duke of Bavaria, was assassinated by an anarchist in 1898. At the death of the Crown Prince the Archduke Franz Ferdinand became heir-presumptive. The murder of Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo made Archduke Karl Franz Josef heir to the throne. The fate of Austria-Hungary will be determined by the outcome of this war.

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BERNARDINO MACHADO, PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL

Senhor Bernardino Machado, former Premier, was elected President of Portugal Aug. 6, 1915, and inaugurated Oct. 5. Portugal has been an ally of Great Britain for 200 years

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KING PETER KARAGEORGEVITCH OF SERBIA

The present King of Serbia was born in 1844, and came to the throne June 15, 1903, after the assassination of King Alexander. Austria declared war upon Serbia July 28, 1914

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ALBERT I, KING OF BELGIUM

Albert of Belgium, whose resolute leadership of his country's armies from the moment of invasion has won for him the admiration of the world, was born April 8, 1875. His father was Philippe, Count of Flanders and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and his mother was Princess Marie de Hohenzollern Sigmaringen. Albert became King of Belgium on the death of his uncle, Leopold II, December 17, 1909. His Queen, Elizabeth, was a Bavarian princess. Belgium has been an independent country since 1831. Its neutrality was guaranteed at that time by Great Britain, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and France, and the duty of defending such neutrality was imposed upon the country itself. Belgium has one great African colony, the Congo, containing about 900,000 square miles, which might prove a most valuable prize of war. The people in the north of Belgium speak Flemish; those in the south, French

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YOSHIHITO HARUNOMIYA, EMPEROR OF JAPAN

The present Emperor was born August 31, 1879, and came to the throne July 30, 1912. Japan, as an ally of England, entered the war and attacked German possessions in the East

NICHOLAS I, KING OF MONTENEGRO

King Nicholas, born October 7, 1841, became Prince of Montenegro in 1860, and assumed the title of King in 1910. Montenegro joined in the war as soon as Serbia was attacked

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KARL I, NEW AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPEROR
 Karl I, grandnephew of Franz Josef, was born Aug. 17, 1887, and became emperor in November, 1916

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THE ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND WITH THE KAISER
 The Archduke Franz Ferdinand, whose assassination was the immediate cause of the ultimatum that brought on the war, is shown in a hunting party with Kaiser Wilhelm, his intimate friend

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VITTORIO EMANUELE III, KING OF ITALY
 King Vittorio Emanuele was born November 11, 1869, and came to the throne July 29, 1900

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CONSTANTINE I, KING OF GREECE
 King Constantine was born August 2, 1868, and became King of Greece on March 18, 1913

Copyright, Press Illustration
PRINCE LVOFF
 Premier of Russia since March 15, 1917, when the Czar abdicated and the Revolutionists took control. Prince Lvoff was President of the Union of Zemstvos

Copyright, Modern Photo Service
ALEXANDER, PRINCE-REGENT OF SERBIA
 Prince Alexander was born December 4, 1888. In the king's illness, the heir-apparent is prince-regent

© Bain News Service

FERDINAND, KING OF BULGARIA

Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was born February 26, 1861, elected Prince of Bulgaria in 1887, and assumed the title of King, July 10, 1911

© Brown Bros.

MARSHAL JOFFRE

Commander on the western front from the opening of the war until December, 1916, when he was made a Marshal of France

© Modern Photo. Service

M. ARISTIDE BRIAND

French Premier succeeding M. René Viviani, who became Minister of Justice. Ribot succeeded Briand in March, 1917

© Charles L. Ritzmann

FERDINAND, KING OF RUMANIA

Ferdinand of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was born August 24, 1865. He succeeded his uncle, Carol I, as King of Rumania, October 10, 1914

© Underwood & Underwood

JAMES W. GERARD

Ambassador from the United States to Germany until diplomatic relations were severed on February 2, 1917

© American Press Association

CONFIDENT LEADERS OF THE ALLIES

From left to right, Marshal Joffre, President Poincaré, King George V, General Foch, hero of the Marne and leader of the French forces in the Battle of the Somme, and General Sir Douglas Haig, commanding the British forces in France

© American Press Association

ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS

Prime Minister of Greece during the Balkan War, and leader of the party that favors joining the Allies

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

GENERAL GALLIENI

French Minister of War, who died on
May 27, 1916

Copyright, Brown Bros.

GRAND ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ

Who developed the German navy and made
it second only to that of England

Copyright, Am. Press Ass'n

ADMIRAL VON PLISCOTT

A brilliant officer of the Austrian navy
whose bases are on the Adriatic

Copyright, Am. Press Ass'n

RIGHT HONORABLE H. H. ASQUITH

British Prime Minister from 1909 to December, 1916,
when Lloyd-George succeeded and formed a new cabinet

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

COUNT OKUMA

Japan's Prime Minister from April 15, 1914 until October
4, 1916, when he was succeeded by Count Terauchi

Copyright, Am. Press Ass'n

BARON VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG

German Chancellor since 1908, Von Bethmann-Hollweg
is closely identified with the policies of the Kaiser

Copyright, Am. Press Ass'n

ENVER BEY

The young Turkish Minister of War whose influence has led
his country to enter the war as an ally of Germany

Copyright, Central News Photo Service

GENERAL NIVELLE

Commander of the French armies of
the North and the Northeast

Copyright, Am. Press Ass'n

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS

The guiding spirit in developing the
Russian army to efficiency

Copyright, Am. Press Ass'n

GENERAL VON BESELER

Leader of the forces that conquered
and occupied Antwerp

© Underwood & Underwood

VISCOUNT FRENCH OF YPRES

Who commanded the British forces in France and Belgium for 16 months

© Brown Bros.

GENERAL VON HEERINGEN

A German tactician prominent in the great drive into France

© Brown Bros.

FIELD MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG

Recalled from Russia to become German Chief of Staff in August, 1916

© Brown Bros.

RENE VIVIANI

Premier of France at the outbreak of war and until October, 1915, when he became Minister of Justice

© Brown Bros.

SIR EDWARD GREY

British Foreign Secretary from December, 1905, to December, 1916, when he was succeeded by Balfour

© Brown Bros.

M. SAZONOFF

Russian Foreign Minister who declared that Russia could not permit Austria to acquire Serbian territory

© Am. Press Ass'n

NIKOLA PACHITCH

Prime Minister of Serbia. A skilled diplomat, he strengthened the friendship between Russia and Serbia

© Int. News Service

GENERAL RENNENKAMPF

Who commanded the Russian forces that invaded East Prussia

© Int. News Service

GENERAL LEMAN

The Belgian General who directed the defense of Liege

© Am. Press Ass'n

GENERAL VON HOETZENDORF

Chief of General Staff of Austria-Hungary until March 3, 1917

Copyright, Bain News Service

CROWN PRINCE OF GREECE

Prince George, the eldest son of King Constantine, was born July 19, 1890

Copyright, Paul Thompson

SIGNOR SALANDRA

Italian Premier until his resignation June 11, 1916. Signor Paolo Boselli became Premier on June 19

Copyright, Paul Thompson

GOTTLIEB VON JAGOW

Appointed German Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1913. He resigned the post November 21, 1916

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY

The Kaiser's eldest son, Friedrich Wilhelm, was born May 6, 1882

Copyright, Bain News Service

ARCHDUKE FRIEDRICH

The Archduke (left) represents the Emperor as Austrian Commander in Chief

Copyright, Amer. Press Ass'n

BARON BURIAN

Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister until December, 1916, when Count von Chudenitz was appointed

Copyright, Bain News Service

DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE

Who became British Prime Minister in December, 1916. He was Secretary for War after Kitchener

Copyright, Press Illustrating Co.

HINDENBURG AND LUDENDORFF

Von Hindenburg declares that Von Ludendorff is a true military genius

© Am. Press Ass'n

ADMIRAL JELlicOE

Made First Sea Lord Nov. 29, 1916, with Admiral Beatty commanding home fleet

© Paul Thompson

GENERAL KAMIO

The Japanese general who commanded at the siege of Tsing-tau

© Brown Bros.

GENERAL VON KLUCK

Who commanded the German right in the drive toward Paris

© Chas. L. Ritzmann

GENERAL PETAIN

Promoted for brilliant leadership of the French forces at Verdun

© Am. Press Ass'n

GENERAL VON DER GOLTZ

First Military Governor of Belgium. He died in Turkey

© Am. Press Ass'n

ADMIRAL BEATTY

Commander in sea battles of Aug. 28, 1914, Jan. 24, 1915, and May 31, 1916

© Modern Photo Service

EARL KITCHENER, LLOYD-GEORGE, AND GENERAL ROQUES

Earl Kitchener (left) was drowned in June, 1916, when the cruiser *Hampshire* went down near the Orkneys. Lloyd-George (right) succeeded to Kitchener's post of Secretary for War early in July. Directly behind Lloyd-George is General Roques, who succeeded Gallieni as French Minister of War and was succeeded by Paul Painleve, March 19, 1917

© Brown Bros.

LIEUTENANT VON WEDDIGEN

The dashing captain of the *U-9*, afterward of the *U-29*

© Am. Press Ass'n

GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN

Who saved the left wing of the British army, August 26, 1916

© Bain News Service

ADMIRAL STURDEE

Who sank the *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau*, *Leipzig*, and *Nürnberg*

Copyright, Bain News Service

GENERAL FOCH

French strategist upon whom General Joffre relies

Copyright, Press Publishing Co.

M. RADOSLAVOFF

Who is Bulgarian Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs

ADMIRAL JACKSON

Who is succeeded by Admiral Jellicoe as First Sea Lord

Copyright, Press Illustrating Co.

GENERAL VON FALKENHAYN

Former chief of staff who invades Rumania from the west

Copyright, Bain News Service

GENERAL PAUL PAU

The one-armed officer who is among the famous generals of France

Copyright, Am. Press Ass'n

GENERAL MACKENSEN

Who led the Teutons to victory in Galicia and Serbia

Copyright, Brown Bros.

THE KRUPP GUN WORKS AT ESSEN

Germany's great siege guns were the decisive feature of the first stage of the war. They reduced such fortress towns as Liege and Namur. A feature of her later success is her limitless supply of guns and ammunition

Copyright, Press Illustrating Co.

PRINCE LEOPOLD

Bavarian General whose troops took and occupied Warsaw

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

GENERAL SARRAIL

In command of the French and British forces in the Balkans

Copyright, Am. Press Ass'n

ADMIRAL DE ROBECK

Who commanded the fleets of the Allies at the Dardanelles

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

GENERAL BRUSILOFF

Commanding the Russian drive into Austria, which began June 4, 1916

© Press Illustrating Co.

ALEXANDRE RIBOT

French Premier who succeeded Briand on March 19, 1917

Copyright, 1917, Thomson

GENERAL CADORNA

Who is Italian Chief of the General Staff

Copyright, George Grantham Bain

GENERAL CASTELNAU

Under Joffre, he commanded the French army on the western front

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

GENERAL HAIG

Who succeeded General French in command of British troops in France

Copyright, George Grantham Bain

GENERAL ROBERTSON

Who is British Chief of the Imperial General Staff

Copyright, Beta News Service

COUNT TISZA

Hungarian statesman prominent in the councils of the Empire

Copyright, American Press Association

THE FRENCH MUNITIONS WORKS AT CREUSOT

Manufacturing shells in the great Schneider gun works at Creusot, one of the largest plants in the world for turning out war material. The thorough organization of French industries for war has aroused universal admiration

Copyright, Press Illustrating Co.

ADMIRAL CORSI

Who succeeded Admiral Viale as Italian Minister of Marine

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

GENERAL PUTNIK

Able general who is Commander in Chief of the Serbian army

© Press Illustrating Co.
MARIO C. MENOCAL, PRESIDENT OF CUBA
 President of Cuba from May 19, 1913, and reelected in 1917. Cuba declared war on Germany April 7, 1917

© Underwood & Underwood
WENCESLAO BRAZ, PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL
 Elected President of Brazil on March 1, 1914. Brazil severed relations with Germany April 10, 1917

© Underwood & Underwood
WOODROW WILSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The twenty-eighth President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, was born in Staunton, Virginia, on December 28, 1856, inaugurated President on March 4, 1913, and began a second four-year term on March 4, 1917. Mr. Wilson was educated for the law and admitted to the bar but followed the profession only two years. From 1890 to 1910, he filled chairs of jurisprudence, political economy and politics at Princeton University, and on August 1, 1902, was chosen President of Princeton. During the period from 1885 to 1910, Mr. Wilson published extensive works on American history and government, which were well received. On January 17, 1911, he became Governor of New Jersey, an office he resigned on March 1, 1913. At the outbreak of the European War, President Wilson offered the services of the United States as a mediator. He proclaimed the neutrality of the United States and maintained it until Germany's illegal submarine warfare forced Congress to declare a state of war existing between the United States and Germany, April 6, 1917

© Press Illustrating Service
RAMON M. VALDES, PRESIDENT OF PANAMA
 Señor Valdes became President of Panama on Oct. 1, 1916. Panama declared war on Germany, April 7, 1917

© General News Photo Service
RODZIANKO, HEAD OF RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT
 As President of the Duma and the Committee of Safety, he proclaimed the Revolution

© Press Illustrating Service
NEWTON D. BAKER
 Appointed U. S. Secretary of War March 7, 1916. He had been Mayor of Cleveland since 1912

© Press Illustrating Service
THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON ON THE EVENING OF APRIL 2, 1917

© Cinefirst Studio
JOSEPHUS DANIELS
 Mr. Daniels has been Secretary of the United States Navy since March 5, 1913

© Press Illustrating Service
GENERAL HUGH L. SCOTT
 U. S. Chief of Staff. He was superintendent of the Military Academy from 1906 to 1910

© Press Illustrating Service
CONGRESS HEARING THE WAR MESSAGE
 A special session of the Congress of the United States met April 2, 1917. On the evening of the same day, President Wilson delivered his war message in Representative Hall. Vice President Marshall sat beside Speaker Clark

© Cinefirst Studio
ADMIRAL W. S. BENSON
 United States Chief of Naval Operations who directs the active naval policy

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REFUGEES FLEEING TO BRUSSELS FOR SAFETY

As the irresistible army of the invaders approached, the people of the villages near Brussels collected such of their property as was portable and came in endless processions along the beautiful roads into the city for safety

international News service

THE RUINS OF LOUVAIN

For six hundred years Louvain was a shrine of European culture, a fountain of esthetic inspiration, and its architecture was admired by all the world. On August 25, 1914, much of the city was burned by the invading army—in reprisal, so it was said, for attacks made by citizens on German soldiers. The famous Hôtel de Ville was left standing

Copyright, George Grantham Bain

ARTILLERY WITH RUSSIA'S GREAT ARMY OF INVASION

Whatever may have been the condition of Russia's army in the disastrous war with Japan, the forces of the Czar have betrayed no such weaknesses in the present war. Well equipped and well officered, the army mobilized more quickly than was believed possible, and in the main her campaigns against Austria, Turkey, and Germany have been skillfully conducted

Courtesy of the Canadian Pacific

CANADIAN TROOPS EMBARKING

In October, 1914, thirty British ships carried a Canadian force of 30,000 soldiers across the Atlantic. With the beginning of 1916, Canada had 120,000 fighting men overseas

Courtesy of the Canadian Pacific

CANADIAN SOLDIERS FROM THE VALCARTIER TRAINING CAMP

Canada, like Great Britain's other self-governing colonies, made haste to recruit, equip and train soldiers for the Great War. At the close of the second year of the war, the army raised in Canada approached 500,000 men

Drawn by Felix Schwormstedt Copyright, Illustrirte Zeitung

A NIGHT BATTLE IN MUELHAUSEN

Upper Alsace was the scene of some of the early engagements of the war, when the French endeavored to aid Belgium by a counter invasion of Germany. Muelhausen was taken by the French, then retaken by the Germans. Toward the close of the year, Alsace again became a field for military operations

THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME AT RHEIMS, AFTER REPEATED BOMBARDMENTS

Nearly every building in the neighborhood crumbled under the terrific bombardments which began September 18, 1914. The walls of the cathedral stand, though its matchless stained-glass windows and many fine carvings were destroyed. This magnificent building, dating from the 13th century, was considered one of the most beautiful in the world. It was here that Kings of France were crowned and Joan of Arc believed her mission ended when Charles VII had been crowned at Rheims

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

THE GREAT ARCHES AT NOTRE DAME

The wars of seven centuries had passed over Rheims, and still all armies spared the beautiful cathedral. It is now but a wonderful ruin

A RUINED CHURCH NEAR DIXMUDE

Twenty-four French soldiers were sleeping in this village church. All of them were killed by the German shells that wrecked the building

Copyright, American Press Association

GERMAN ARMY BALLOON LEAVING ITS HANGAR

The long shed which houses a great airship is necessary, for without this home to return to it would soon be destroyed by wind and weather. For this reason aviators make air raids on the enemy's hangars, and attempt to wreck them by dropping bombs

Copyright, Modern Photo Service

AEROPLANE MACHINE GUN

The famous French aviator, Védérines, loading the machine gun of his aeroplane, which is of the new "flying fish" type, preparatory for an air raid on German lines

Copyright, Int. News Service

AN AEROPLANE READY FOR FLIGHT

A British aviator and aeroplane are waiting on the sands at Boulogne for orders. The aerial forces of all the great armies have won high praise for their daring and skill

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

TAKING THE SKY PILOT ABOARD

Aeroplanes are the scouts of the navy as well as of the army. High up in the air they can locate the enemy's ships and return to report their position and strength to the ship from which they are sent. By the use of aeroplanes to direct the firing, British ships have been able to take an important part in attacking the German trenches near the Belgian coast

Copyright, Central News Photo Service

YPRES, BELGIUM. RUINS OF THE CLOTH HALL, HOTEL DE VILLE, AND CATHEDRAL

The massive tower at the right was part of the famous Halle des Drapiers, or Cloth Hall, begun in the year 1200. The spire standing marked the corner of the right wing. Just at the right of this spire was the Hotel de Ville. The ruins in the central and left background are those of the cathedral. As the meeting place of important roads, Ypres has been a center of battles and has suffered repeated bombardments

Drawn by Henry Reuter Dahl

"EVERY MAN FOR HIMSELF!"

On the morning of September 22, 1914, three British cruisers, the *Aboukir*, the *Hogue*, and the *Cressy*, were sunk by the German submarine *U-9*. Mr. Reuter Dahl's picture represents the *Hogue* torpedoed while going to the aid of the *Aboukir*. The stricken ship turned slowly over on her side, and her crew tumbled down her side as she sank. About fourteen hundred men were lost in the sinking of the three cruisers. The feat was the more remarkable in that all three were destroyed by a single submarine, the *U-9*, which had to come to the surface to fix her target each time. The *U-9* escaped

Copyright, Bain News Service

THE FAMOUS GERMAN SUBMARINE U-9

Early in the war, September 22, 1914, the power of the submarine was demonstrated when the German U-9 torpedoed and sank three British cruisers—the *Aboukir*, *Cressy*, and *Hogue*

Copyright, American Press Association

THE SCHARNHORST

The flagship of the German squadron that sank three British warships on November 1, 1914. The *Scharnhorst* finally went down in a battle with a British fleet on December 8

Copyright, American Press Association

THE SYDNEY

The Australian battleship which destroyed the *Emden* in a fight near the Cocos Islands

Copyright, American Press Association

THE GNEISENAU

A German armored cruiser that aided in the victory over a British squadron near the coast of Chile and went down with the *Scharnhorst* in the battle near the Falkland Islands

Copyright, Brown Brothers

THE EMDEN

No story of adventure at sea ever approached the description of the actual feats of this German cruiser. Unaided, she jeopardized British commerce in the Pacific, destroyed wireless stations, and raided coast towns. The Australian battleship *Sydney* came up while men from the *Emden* were destroying a British wireless on the Cocos Islands. In the battle that ensued the *Emden* was beached and burned

Copyright, American Press Association

GERMANS REFORTIFYING ANTWERP

Immediately after the occupation of Antwerp the Germans made preparations to defend the city against the Allies. The photograph shows infantrymen aiding in dragging one of the great guns into position

WRECKAGE OF A FORT AT BRUSSELS

The Belgians at Brussels blew up their own forts, knowing they would not withstand the giant Krupp guns. German engineers are here examining a Belgian gun with a view to remounting it

GUN DESTROYED AT BISMARCK FORT

In the Japanese attack upon Tsing-tau, a shell struck this gun, wrecking it completely. The forts defending Germany's possessions in China fell before the mobile siege guns of Japan

THE BOMBARDMENT OF TSING-TAU

A snapshot of Japanese artillery shelling Tsing-tau from the hill range overlooking the city. The clouds of smoke come from burning oil tanks on the water front. The picture was taken just before the final storming of the German fortifications by the Japanese infantry

THE GERMAN WATCH ON THE YSER

Silhouettes of German sentries guarding their line along the Yser stand out against the sunset sky. In this region some of the most desperate fighting of the war has taken place, the Belgians struggling to keep their last foothold in the country, the Germans determined to sweep onward to Calais

Copyright, International News Service

TWILIGHT IN THE LOW COUNTRIES

An aeroplane, after a long scouting trip over hostile armies, is coming down in the twilight

Drawn by Willy G. Stover. Copyright, Illustrirte Zeitung

TAKING OBSERVATIONS FROM A SUBMARINE

The effective work of submarines against battleships has been one of the notable features of the Great War. Although the submarine must come to the surface for observations, it does its dread work unseen by the victim. Wherever battleships come into direct conflict with each other, the victory seems to be with the heaviest guns; but the submarine may destroy the biggest superdreadnought afloat and escape without much danger of harm to itself

Copyright, American Press Association

THE EMDEN AGROUND

At the end of its final battle, shot to pieces by the Australian battleship *Sydney*, this glorious sea raider was beached on one of the Cocos Islands

Copyright, Paul Thompson

WRECK OF THE KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE

This converted liner was preying on the merchant ships between England and Cape Colony. She was sunk by the British cruiser *Highflyer*

Copyright, Bain News Service

REAR ADMIRAL CRADOCK

British commander, who went down with his flagship, the *Good Hope*, in the naval battle near the coast of Chile, November 1, 1914

Copyright, International News Service

RESCUING SAILORS AFTER THE BATTLE

The victors in the battle off the Falkland Islands are sending boats to pick up the men who leaped overboard when their ships went down. This snapshot was taken from the crow's nest of the British ship *Invincible*

REAR ADMIRAL VON SPEE

German commander who perished with his two sons in the great naval engagement near the Falkland Islands, December 8, 1914

Copyright, International News Service

SINKING OF THE GERMAN CRUISER BLÜCHER

Powerful ships of the German and British navies fought in the North Sea on January 24, 1915. The German fleet, outnumbered, finally withdrew with the loss of the armored cruiser *Blücher*. This photograph was taken as the wrecked ship turned over and shows the sailors rushing over the side. Some of them were rescued by the British ships near by

Copyright, American Press Association

A BRITISH HYDROPLANE ALIGHTING ON THE WATER

Hydroplanes have been extensively used by the British in this war, and took part in the air and sea raid upon Cuxhaven, Germany

Copyright, George Grantham Bain

GERMAN SUBMARINE, U-14

This undersea boat, active in sinking British ships after Germany attempted a submarine blockade of England, was finally destroyed by the English

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

LOADING TORPEDOES INTO A FRENCH SUBMARINE

The deadly torpedo is the weapon of the submarine. Here the crew of the French submarine, *Xiphia*, are shown loading torpedoes into the hold of their boat

Copyright, American Press Association

AN AUSTRALIAN SUBMARINE

Australia has a small, but modern and effective navy of her own, which has aided in British control of the Pacific

Copyright, Brown Brothers

A SUBMARINE'S OPERATING MECHANISM

Diving-rudder control wheel, depth gauge, and clinometer on a recently built submarine

Copyright, Brown Brothers

SUBMARINE TORPEDO TUBES

The forward torpedo tubes and firing mechanism of a recent type of submarine

Copyright, Brown Brothers

PERISCOPE OF SUBMERGED SUBMARINE

This submarine is traveling near enough to the surface for observations to be taken through the periscope

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

ABOARD A FRENCH SUBMARINE

The last cover, which a sailor is about to close preparatory to the submarine's diving

Copyright, Brown Brothers

INTERIOR OF A SUBMARINE

Looking forward over the batteries toward the torpedo tubes. The flooring which covers the batteries has been removed. When covered, this space furnishes quarters for the crew

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

EXPLOSION OF A MINED TRENCH
Abandoned trenches are mined

Copyright, Paul Thompson

A HILLSIDE TRENCH IN GALICIA
Western Galicia is the scene of fierce fighting between the
Austrians and the invading Russians

Copyright, Paul Thompson

GERMAN BATTERY IN THE SNOWS OF POLAND

Here are heavy German guns answering the fire of the Russians near Gumbinnen, East Prussia. On the long eastern fronts, as in the west, winter brought no check to the war's activities

Copyright, International News Service

WINTER IN FLANDERS

The bleak wind-swept countryside of Flanders is honey-combed with trenches. All roads lead to the battle front, and there is constant passing of men and guns, ambulances and supplies

AFTER A SNOWSTORM IN FRANCE

These French soldiers are on patrol duty, and they are endeavoring to keep warm by gathering around a brazier. Neither storm nor cold interrupts the incessant activities of the armies in the Great War

Copyright, Paul Thompson

OBSERVATION SHELTER NEAR MEMEL

The valley of the Niemen, called Memel in Prussia, and city of Memel on the Baltic are fiercely contested by Russians and Germans

Copyright, Feature Photo Service

MACHINE-GUN CREW

A comparatively small number of troops equipped with machine guns can hold a long line of trenches

Copyright, Feature Photo Service

AN OBSERVATION POST

A young German soldier, in a well-constructed trench. His small field glass is made on the principle of the periscope

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

MOVING A GERMAN GUN

German artillery, like every other detail of the German army, is wonderfully efficient. The photograph shows artillery advancing under some difficulties of transportation

Copyright, Press Illustrating Company

FRENCH INFANTRY IN A BAYONET CHARGE

Although this is a war of trenches, machine guns and heavy artillery, the bayonet is still employed, the French in particular having made spirited charges with this weapon of earlier warfare. The men drive forward with earnestness and spirit

Copyright, Merlem Photo Service

MOVING A FRENCH GUN

French soldiers changing position with one of the famous 75-millimeter guns, which, from their rapid-firing qualities and the ease with which they are moved, have proved most effective weapons for the Allies

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

AUSTRIAN FIELD ARTILLERY IN RUSSIA

A photograph made during the Teutonic drive through Russian Poland. A battery of 10-centimeter (about 4-inch) howitzers is stationed in a grain field, and gunners are adjusting the sights. In the background are straw-covered tents

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

A TELESCOPING SEARCHLIGHT

A searchlight used by the Germans in France. It is transported on a specially constructed wagon and is connected by telephone with the rear guard of the army

Copyright, Press Illustrating Co.

A BALLOON ASCENSION

A captive balloon is ascending carrying a car containing the officers who are to direct the fire of French artillery

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

RAISING A BALLOON FROM AN ITALIAN WARSHIP

Not only the Italian army, but the navy as well, is making use of the captive balloon for observation purposes. The photograph shows a novel military use of a captive balloon, which is being raised from the deck of an Italian warship near the coast

Copyright, American Press Association

A NEW FRENCH DIRIGIBLE

This airship resembles a German Zeppelin in many of its parts. The picture gives a stern view of the great dirigible, showing the rudders and elevators, just as it was leaving the ground on one of its trial trips

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

AN OBSERVATION BALLOON

All armies in the field find the captive balloon an effective means of studying the country and detecting movements of troops

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

FLEEING THE RUSSIAN INVASION

Many thousands of peasants in Silesia and East Prussia fled for safety to Berlin before the advance of the Russian hosts

Copyright, American Press Association

REFUGEES IN SERBIA

Here, as in Belgium and Poland, the people hastily gathered their most cherished belongings and fled before the enemy's advance

Copyright, American Press Association

A STORY OF REPRISALS

The two old women are sisters; the third a daughter of one of them. The husbands of all three were shot and their home burned

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

A PEASANT'S SHELTER IN EAST PRUSSIA

Driven from their homes, the peasants construct rude shelters, and the undaunted women keep busily at work on socks and mittens for their soldiers

By courtesy of the French Embassy

A BARRICADE AMONG RUINS

The débris from wrecked buildings—stones, doors, blinds, wagons, hay—has furnished these French sharpshooters material for an effective barricade

Copyright, Feature Photo Service

SERBIAN PRISONERS OF WAR

A strange group of prisoners, for besides Serbian soldiers, it contains women and aged men who have taken part in the resistance to the Teutonic invasion

Copyright, Bain News Service

SEARCHING THE ASHES

A family of Russian Poles have returned to the ruins and seem to be happy in finding keepsakes and valuables even in the ashes of their home

Copyright, Press Illustrating Co.

A DIFFICULT HOME-COMING

In the marshy country near the Baltic, Russian women who fled before the tide of war are bringing back the possessions left them to the ruins of their home

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FLEET NEAR THE DARDANELLES

From the opening of the war France has kept the greater part of her navy in the Mediterranean to guard her southern coast and the British and French colonies in northern Africa. England protects her own shores and those of western France. Early in 1915, the Allies assembled a large fleet at the Dardanelles, hoping to open the way into the Black Sea, and make it possible for Russia to export her grain and import the guns and ammunition she needs for prosecuting the war

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

INTRENCHING THROUGH CELLAR WALLS

The Royal Scots Fusiliers in a trench which runs through cellar walls under the ruined houses of St. Eloi

Copyright, Paul Thompson

GERMAN RIFLEMEN IN RUSSIAN POLAND

The picture shows the wide sweep of flat, dreary country that makes up much of Russian Poland. The German troops are advancing swiftly, in good order and good spirits, despite mud and poor roads. It is a typical army movement in Poland, a land without natural boundaries, whose unhappy sons fight against each other in the armies of three nations

Copyright, George Grantham Jones

THE SAN GIORGIO

An Italian cruiser launched in 1910. Italy looks forward to the control of the Adriatic

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

THE QUEEN ELIZABETH AT THE DARDANELLES

This British battleship, launched in 1915, has a speed of 25 knots, and carries eight powerful 15-inch guns in her armament. Speed and heavy guns give her a great advantage over older battleships

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

LANDING TROOPS AT THE DARDANELLES

French and English troops, sent to aid in the difficult task of opening the way to Constantinople, were being landed under protection of the fleet. The Turks opened fire on these boats and some of them were sunk. The land fighting soon resolved itself into trench warfare like that in western Europe

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

THE NEW WAR PAINT OF THE BRITISH FLEET

Costly experience at the Dardanelles led to the use of a new war paint for the ships in the straits. The dappled coloring makes the vessel a difficult target

THE GERMAN FAR EASTERN SQUADRON IN KIAU-CHAU BAY

The battleships shown riding at anchor in beautiful Kiau-Chau Bay have now won their glory and taken their places in history, for they are the *Scharnhorst*, the *Gneisenau*, the *Emden*, the *Leipzig*, and the *Nürnberg*, which later fought Germany's great sea battles in the Pacific. Across the bay are Cap Joeschke and the islands upon one of which a Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer ran aground and was shelled by the shore batteries. This picture was taken from a hillside back of the city of Tsing-tau

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

THE GHAISTLY WORK OF A SINGLE SHELL

The men and horses whose bodies form this grim picture of war were killed by a single shell at the Battle of Haelen. Close to this terrible harvest of battle, the peasants are already at work again in the fields

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

IN THE FOREST OF MESNEL AFTER THE FIGHT

At the edge of a forest near Péronne dead bodies covered the ground where a force of French soldiers had been completely annihilated by the terrible fire of the Germans. It is pictures like this that tell the real meaning of war to the countries that engage in it

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

RESCUING A SUBMARINE'S VICTIMS

Lifeboats are bringing into the harbor of St. Mary's, largest of the Scilly Islands, the survivors from the *Headlands* and the *Indian City*. It was near the same coast that the American oil ship *Gulflight*, flying the Stars and Stripes, was torpedoed. Although Germany's great warships are not numerous enough to face the greater navy of England, her submarines are endeavoring to establish the War Zone she has proclaimed about England

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

THE DEAD IN HEAPS AT BELGRADE

The gruesome spectacles that mark the battle grounds of the Great War are well exemplified in this picture from the capital of Serbia, which was surrendered to the Austrian army after a long and stubborn defense. Fresh supplies came to the Servians; King Peter rallied the wearied army, and they reconquered Belgrade, driving the Austrians across the Save

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

TYPES OF ZEPPELIN BOMBS

The Director of the Municipal Laboratory at Paris is exhibiting to the Minister of the Interior bombs that were thrown from Zeppelins and other German air craft

AMMUNITION TRAIN DESTROYED BY SHELLS
This Russian train of food and ammunition wagons was shelled by the Germans near Warsaw, and completely destroyed

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

A TOWN SWEEP BY THE RUSSIANS
The Russian soldiers have been at some pains to spare churches when burning buildings or making reprisals, and the church in this village was left standing when many near-by houses were burned to the ground

Copyright, Paul Thompson

THE ROYAL PALACE AT MALMO, SWEDEN
Where Kings Haakon of Norway, Gustaf of Sweden and Christian of Denmark met to arrange for mutual defense of their neutrality

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

GURKHAS DEFENDING THE SUEZ CANAL
An encampment of British Indians who have come to the aid of the Empire in holding this important waterway against the Turks. In the Battle of Suez, the British forces were victorious

Copyright, Pau Thompson

RUSSIAN PRISONERS AT AGUSTOWO, POLAND

In each of the European countries engaged the vast number of prisoners taken in this war is a problem in itself. Some of them will work on the land in place of the peasants who are at the front

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

WRECKAGE FROM AN AIR RAID

This cottage in Spital Road, Maldon, about thirty miles from London, was struck by a Zeppelin bomb in the raid of April 16, 1915

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

THE DEAD IN CHAMPAGNE, FRANCE

As far as the eye can reach the bodies of French and German soldiers are strewn over the field. Life in the trenches becomes even more terrible when for long periods the dead near by cannot be buried

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

A BATTLE GROUND IN GALICIA

Austrian hussars are taking advantage of a cessation of firing and are collecting the dead near their trenches for burial

Copyright, American Press Association

A TRENCH PERISCOPE USED BY FRENCH SOLDIERS

These French soldiers in Alsace are enjoying the comparative safety of a well-constructed trench while watching the movements of the enemy as reflected in the mirror of their field periscope

Copyright, Paul Thompson

DEFENDING THE MASURIAN LAKE COUNTRY, EAST PRUSSIA

German soldiers in the trenches are keeping up a continuous fire from their shield-protected machine guns. They are directed by an officer who watches the results through a field glass

Copyright, Press Illustrating Company

BELGIAN SOLDIERS AFTER BATTLE RE-FORMING FOR A FRESH ATTACK

The terribly hard work of modern warfare is evidenced by the appearance of these muddy, worn soldiers who have just been engaged, and are now getting ready for a fresh attack on the German trenches. But the spirit and courage of these followers of King Albert is unmistakable, though their homes are held by the invader and they hold but a few miles of trenches near the sea

Photo. by Robert R. McCormick. Copyright, Chicago Tribune

READING THE DEATH LIST

A scene in Petrograd, where as in many other cities of Europe, hundreds of mothers and wives come every day to read the death lists

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

A CRIPPLED WORKMAN

A man who has lost both arms may be taught to work with artificial limbs

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

A THRIVING WAR INDUSTRY

Workshops in France and Germany and Britain and America are turning out artificial arms and legs by the tens of thousands for the crippled

Photo. by Robert R. McCormick. Copyright, Chicago Tribune

SOLDIERS WHO DIED FROM TYPHUS

An epidemic of this dreaded disease spread widely in Serbia, and it was largely through the efforts of American physicians and Red Cross workers under Dr. Richard Strong that it was controlled

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

CARTING THE DEAD OFF THE FIELD

A phase of war unnerving to the sensibilities of civilians is the necessarily unceremonious manner of handling the dead after battle. Here bodies are heaped on a cart, to be buried later in a mass grave

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

A CHARGE BY FRENCH AFRICAN CHASSEURS

These splendid horsemen from her North African possessions are fighting as bravely as the best for France. Although cavalry no longer holds its ancient importance in warfare, a screen of horsemen preceded the army in the early German invasion, and it is said that the rapid movements of French cavalry saved the road to Calais after the Marne. Mounted Cossacks also render valuable service on the Russian front

Copyright, Modern Photo. Service

FIRING OVER THEIR OWN DEAD

These French soldiers are firing across the bodies of their own comrades who fell in an unsuccessful charge. Many who fall on the battle field lie face downward, with one arm shielding the face

Copyright, American Press Association

AN EXECUTION

In every army captured spies are quickly condemned and executed. Here is a group of Serbian spies, captured by the Austrians. Some of the condemned men have already fallen

Copyright, American Press Association

THE WILLIAM P. FRYE

This American vessel, one of the last of the famous clipper ships, was sunk by the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, which later came into the harbor of Newport News

Copyright, American Press Association

THE FRENCH BATTLESHIP, BOUVET

One of the battleships sunk by the Turkish forts, in the earlier part of the fighting to force the Dardanelles, long considered impregnable. The French and English immediately sent other ships to replace those that were sunk or disabled

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

AMERICAN OIL SHIP, GULFLIGHT

Although flying the Stars and Stripes, the American ship *Gulflight*, carrying gasoline from Port Arthur, Texas, for Rouen, France, was torpedoed without warning near the Scilly Islands, May 2, 1915. Three Americans lost their lives

Copyright, Henry Ruschlin

A BRIDGE ON THE KALESCH-WARSZAW LINE

This railroad bridge was destroyed by the Russians in a retreat toward Warsaw. The immediately effective work of the German engineers is evident at the left of the picture. A part of the old bridge has been supplemented by pontoons

Copyright, International News Service

THE FALABA'S LIFEBOATS

On March 28, 1915, the British passenger ship *Falaba* was torpedoed by a German submarine. More than 140 of her passengers and crew were drowned

Copyright, International news service

THE LUSITANIA LEAVING HER PIER AT NEW YORK

This magnificent Cunard liner was torpedoed by a German submarine, ten miles from Kinsale Head on the Irish coast, May 7, 1915. The ship sank in eighteen minutes. In this terrible wreck 1,150 people, among whom were 114 Americans, lost their lives. The wholesale slaughter of noncombatants without warning or opportunity for escape, in defiance of international law and the precedents of war between civilized nations, aroused the deepest indignation

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

TORPEDO NET ON AN AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIP

This Austrian battleship in the Adriatic is protected from attack by Italian submarines by a torpedo net designed to catch the torpedo before it strikes the ship, thus rendering its explosion ineffective

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

AMERICAN SUBMARINES FOR ENGLAND

The second five of ten American-designed submarines beside the Canadian Vickers plant near Montreal. These submarines, about 160 feet long, crossed the ocean and went, it is reported, to the Dardanelles

Copyright, Paul Thompson

ON GUARD FOR THE ALLIES

A sentry on lookout in a ruined château. Bags of sand piled behind the walls aid in protecting him from bullets

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

SERVING A GUN ON AN ARMORED TRAIN

Where they have control of the railroads in Northern France, the Allies have made most effective use of armored trains. Here are British soldiers firing a gun from a heavily armored car

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GERMAN FIRST AID STATION IN POLAND

Each soldier carries a packet of bandages and other "first aid" supplies and is taught how to apply them. Sometimes a wounded man cares for his own injuries so skillfully that the bandages need not be removed until he reaches a hospital. Here is shown a Polish farmhouse transformed into a temporary hospital where surgeons aided by soldiers attend to the injured, who will then go to one of the larger bases

Copyright, Bain News Service

A GERMAN BIPLANE

The merits of monoplanes and biplanes for actual warfare are receiving thorough trial. One huge machine is a triplane. The demand is that aeroplanes of all types be larger and stronger

Copyright, Mead Photo Service

A SPEEDY FRENCH MONOPLANE

A small machine that looks like a flying fish. The aviator has just taken his place, machine gun ready in front and bombs packed around him, for a flight over the German positions

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

EXCHANGE OF CRIPPLED PRISONERS AT TORNEA, SWEDEN

By a special agreement between Germany and Russia, hopelessly crippled prisoners may be exchanged and sent to their homes. The men are sent to Tornea, on the Gulf of Bothnia, where the Swedish people generously care for them in hospitals until exchanged. The men in the photograph are Russians, who will remain under the care of the Swedes until the Germans for whom they are to be exchanged arrive

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

AN ITALIAN MONOPLANE

There have been many air raids on the Austro-Italian front. Here Italian aviators are taking bombs aboard preparatory to a reconnaissance of Austrian positions and a possible raid

Courtesy of Christmas Aeroplane Co.

AN AMERICAN SCOUT AEROPLANE

This American manufacturer is also making exceptionally large aeroplanes to meet the demands of the Allies for machines capable of long flights and carrying a great quantity of explosives

Copyright, American Press Association

THE ORDERLY RUSSIAN RETREAT FROM WARSAW

The victorious Teutonic drive which accomplished the occupation of Warsaw and a great area of Russian Poland failed to lessen materially Russian resources in men. The surrender of a position or the cutting of railway lines was in each case foreseen, and the main body of the Russians withdrew. A railway line completed to a northern port free from Archangel from ice makes war supplies available during the winter

Copyright, Feature Photo Service

A MINE EXPLOSION

Explosion in a mined trench on the western front—often the preliminary to an attack on the line

Copyright, Press Illustrating Co.

TRACTOR FOR TRANSPORTING BRITISH GUNS

An English device for transporting heavy cannon on the western front. Like France and Germany with their munitions works, Great Britain is organizing her great and varied factories to supply the vast quantities of war material needed by the Allied armies

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

A GERMAN NAVAL MINE

A German naval mine of modern type, washed up on the coast of England without exploding

Copyright, Press Illustrating Co.

A RUSSIAN ARMORED CAR IN POLAND

An armored car used by the Russians for patrol service on the frontier of Poland. Armored cars are an important part of military equipment, but are often sighted by aeroplanes

Copyright, Press Illustrating Co.

ITALIAN SEARCHLIGHT

Sailors operating a giant searchlight on the Italian battleship *Amalfi* in the Adriatic Sea

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

RANGE FINDER, OR TELEMETER

The instrument by means of which the correct range is determined for the heavy guns

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

HURLING A HAND GRENADE FROM A TRENCH

In some parts of the great western battle front, the trenches of the opposing armies are so close that hand grenades prove effective weapons. They are also used by raiding automobiles

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A COLLAPSIBLE BICYCLE

The folding bicycle is part of the equipment of certain corps of British infantry

Copyright, Press Illustrating Co.

A CAPTURED RUSSIAN CANNON

A gun found mounted on trucks and ready for transportation by rail when the Teutonic forces entered Novo Georgievsk

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

A BENZINE LOCOMOTIVE FOR RAILROAD OR ROAD

An Austrian device for transportation of supplies where the railroad is not available is this small locomotive. The engine and trucks are both equipped with wheels that will run on either rails or ordinary roads

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

SOLDIERS KILLED IN A BARBED-WIRE ENTANGLEMENT

The dangers of storming an enemy's position are vastly increased by such defenses. These are bodies of men who were killed during an infantry charge

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HEROES OF THE RUSSIAN REAR GUARD

Russian dead in a shallow trench occupied by soldiers of the rear guard during the retreat in Poland. These are the bodies of men who remained in an inadequately protected position to the last, enabling their comrades to get away

Copyright, Medem Photo. Service

AFTER A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE BATTLE IN CHAMPAGNE

Collecting the wounded from the shattered houses of a French village occupied by French troops after one of the sharp engagements of their drive in Champagne. In some disputed positions the fighting was often at close quarters

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

A GERMAN TRANSPORT COLUMN PASSING THROUGH A TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE

This Russian town saw hard fighting in the German advance in Russian Poland and was finally burned on the retreat of the Russians. A German transport column is seen advancing through the ruins in the wake of the victorious German forces. When the war finally ends, the men of Europe will at least have work enough to do in building up ruined farmhouses, bridges, churches, villages and cities

THE FRENCH ARMY IN REVIEW

A magnificent body of soldiers whose discipline and spirit make them seem invincible. King George of England, President Poincaré of France, and General Joffre are shown reviewing the troops, October 25, 1915. Later during this visit to the front, October 28, King George sustained serious injuries in a fall from his horse while inspecting British troops

FRENCH ARTILLERY IN THE BATTLE OF CHAMPAGNE

Late in September, the French in Champagne, along the lines between Rheims and Verdun, and the English in Artois, on the much-fought-over lines between Ypres and Arras, began a heavy bombardment of the German lines which lasted for several days. This was followed by an important offensive movement in which many German prisoners and guns were taken, and important positions occupied by the Allies

Copyright, American Press Association

A BRITISH LOOKOUT IN THE EAST

A marine observer stationed on a roof to watch for native boats that may be attempting to cross to the coast of Asia Minor

Copyright, American Press Association

A RUINED FORT AT THE DARDANELLES

Months of bombardment by the Allied fleets have not served to force the Dardanelles and open the route to the coveted city of Constantinople, though the crumbling walls of forts and dismounted guns testify to the deadly fire from the British and French battleships

Copyright, Modern Photo Service

BRITISH ARTILLERY AT GALLIPOLI

British guns stationed on the crest of Cape Helles, Gallipoli, bombarding the Turkish positions on the other side of the channel. The soldiers are adapting their uniforms to the heat and the dust of the country. The nearest gun has the unwarlike name of "Annie" chalked along the side

Copyright, Feature Photo Service

ENGLISH SOLDIERS WITH A MACHINE GUN

A distinctive feature of the equipment of troops in this war is the great number of machine guns in use

Copyright, American Press Association

LANCASHIRE LANDING AND HARBOR AT THE DARDANELLES

To facilitate the disembarking of troops on the Gallipoli peninsula, where natural landings were few and exceedingly difficult, the Allies made an artificial harbor at a point where the seas were often heavy. In constructing the harbor they made use of old ships, partly sunken—a device which proved effective. A British torpedo-boat destroyer is at anchor in the harbor

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LIFTING A WOUNDED FRENCH SAILOR

French sailors are taking a wounded man to the hospital ward of the French cruiser *Jauréguiberry*, in service at the Dardanelles. The device used is excellent either for lifting the patient aboard or wheeling him about

Copyright, Feature Photo Service

LOWERING A WOUNDED AUSTRIAN SOLDIER

Care of the wounded in the mountain country on the Austro-Italian border is beset with difficulties. Here Austrian soldiers are lowering a wounded comrade down the rocky mountainside, so that he may find aid from comrades below

Copyright, Press Illustrating Company

RUSSIAN REFUGEES ON THE WAY HOME

As the retreating Russian army and the pursuing Teutons swept over the countryside of Russian Poland, leaving ruined villages in their wake, the country people gathered their belongings and fled for safety. With the comparative security that followed the Teutonic occupation, many families returned to their homes and their ordinary occupations

By courtesy of the French Embassy

WOUNDED PRISONER AIDED BY A FRENCH OFFICER

After battle, a wounded German soldier has taken refuge in a farmyard, not far from the French lines. Here a French officer has come to his aid and is bandaging his wounds. The farmer's family take the same kindly and concerned interest that might actuate them were this a chance accident to a stranger and not within sound of the artillery of two armies

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

GERMAN MILITARY SUPPLIES AT BELGRADE

With the occupation of Serbia the Teutons **gained the** Orient Railway leading to Constantinople. A quantity of German military supplies was waiting for shipment at Belgrade

Copyright, Feature Photo Service

UNDERMINING THE ENEMY

Entrance to passages for placing mines under important points in the enemy's trenches. In the confusion which usually follows a severe explosion such positions may be taken

Photo. by Robert R. McCormick. Copyright, Chicago Tribune

WORK OF AN AUSTRIAN SIEGE GUN

The great hole made by the explosion of one of the 30.5-centimeter shells from an Austrian Skoda gun

Copyright, Brown Brothers

AN OBSERVER'S STATION

Just a hole in the earth into which he may creep again for shelter when his position is discovered

Copyright, Feature Photo Service

COLLECTING WASTE METAL FOR MILITARY USES

The importance of conserving the supply of useful metals, particularly copper, for military needs has been recognized in Germany since the war began. Here waste metal is being collected and assorted by soldiers

Copyright, Press Illustrating Co.

A BARRIER OF SPIKES

It would be difficult for an enemy to advance over this ground in which spikes have been set

Copyright, Press Ill. Co.

A FOREST ENTANGLEMENT

This growth of young trees by the use of barbed wire has been rendered almost impregnable to advance

Copyright, American Press Association

PREPARING BARBED-WIRE COILS

In this French second line trench on a mountainside, soldiers are preparing and storing coils of barbed wire, which will be stretched during the night for protection of the French position

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SPOILS OF WAR FROM CAPTURED TRENCHES

From German trenches captured by the French in Champagne, in October, 1915, the French soldiers are assorting spoils—hand grenades, hand bombs, and iron cylinders full of oil to be thrown burning at the opposing trenches

Copyright, Press Illustrating Co.

CUTTING BARBED-WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS

Men of a German patrol preparing the way for the victorious advance of their troops by clearing the barbed-wire entanglements that are part of the defenses of the enemy's position

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ARMENIAN REFUGEES

Many refugees reached the coast and escaped in native boats, escorted by a French battleship

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AUSTRALIAN TROOPS PASSING THROUGH SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Australia has an excellent system of compulsory military training, and, like Canada, she came loyally to the support of the British Empire during the war. Here are the volunteers from New South Wales passing through Martin Place, Sydney, on their way to the transports that are to take them to Gallipoli

Copyright, American Press Association

A LARGE ITALIAN MORTAR

Heavy Italian artillery must be mounted in difficult positions. Italian soldiers are here pushing an 8.2-inch mortar into place for bombarding Austrian lines

Copyright, American Press Association

ITALIAN BATTERY IN A PROTECTED POSITION

Italy made thorough preparation before joining in the war, and nowhere has artillery fire been more heavy or more continuous than on the Austro-Italian front. This battery was photographed after more than eight hours of continuous firing

Copyright, American Press Association

ITALIAN ARTILLERYMEN PULLING A GUN TO A VANTAGE POINT

All modes of transportation for artillery and supplies are used in this war—from locomotives and motor tractors to horses, slow-going oxen, camels, and, of course, men themselves. Moving artillery in this mountainous country is attended with much difficulty. This gun, mounted on caterpillar wheels is being pulled by the artillerymen themselves up a steep slope to a position commanding important approaches

Copyright, Robert R. McCormick

A BURSTING SHELL—THE PHOTOGRAPHER'S LAST PICTURE

In a forest nearly destroyed by shell fire, a photographer had set his camera and was pressing the shutter bulb when he was instantly killed by a fragment or shell. This strange picture was found in the camera, showing not only the battered trees and the smoke of the guns, but the scattered fragments of a shell and the photographer's falling body

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A ZEPPELIN OVER LONDON AT NIGHT

A remarkable photograph taken at Hendon, a suburb of London, during the destructive air raid in October, 1915. Military searchlights are playing on the great airship; shells from the Zeppelin defense batteries are bursting below it—far short of their mark

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

ITALIAN BATTERIES AT NIGHTFALL

A battery of 149 mm. (about 6-inch) guns, in the Isonzo district, continuing bombardment of the Austrian lines at nightfall. The Italian forces are strong in artillery, and the Austro-Italian battle grounds are among the most fiercely contested of the war

Copyright, Feature Photo Service

GERMAN ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS MOUNTED ON TURNTABLES

Aviation has gained much from the severe tests of war. Each of the great nations fighting is developing planes of new types—larger, stronger, swifter, and capable of carrying a considerable weight of explosives. With the development of aeroplanes has come a continual adaptation of guns for defense against them. These German guns are noteworthy for the ease with which they can be swung to fire at any direction or elevation.

Copyright, Press Illustrating Co.

TURKISH CAMPS AT GALLIPOLI

The skilled resistance of the Turks to the attacks of the Allies has proved one of the surprises of the war. Not only have they saved the Dardanelles, Constantinople, and Bagdad, but their troops threaten Egypt and the Suez Canal

Copyright, Press Illustrating Co.

BRITISH INFANTRY AWAITING COMMANDS

The youth of the personnel of an army is evident from this view of British soldiers in marching equipment, awaiting orders. It is the strong young men of Europe whose lives are sacrificed in this war whose real causes are so obscure

Copyright, American Press Association

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

A cheering feature of the war to the British Empire has been the loyal and successful support of South Africa against the colonies of Germany in Africa

Copyright, Bain News Service

FRENCH COLONIAL SOLDIERS AT MUDROS

Senegalese troops from the French possessions in Africa waiting at Mudros to embark for Gallipoli—a war front where the loss of life has been severe

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AN AUSTRIAN FIELD WATCH ON THE TYROLESE FRONTIER

High up in the mountains, hardy Austrian and Italian soldiers drag up cannon, roll down rocks, construct trenches and blow up mountain tops, in the strangest and most picturesque campaigns ever fought. These Italian sentinels are dressed in white to make them inconspicuous among the perpetual snows where their shelters are built.

Copyright, American Press Association

CURTISS FLYING BOAT

This flying boat was built for the Italian Government. On land and water, the forces of Europe depend upon flying machines for scouting work

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EFFECTS OF GASES USED IN WAR

A surprise of the war was the use of poisonous gases by the Germans. Where the victims did not die in the trenches, the after effects were most painful. The lungs were seriously injured and in many cases acute pneumonia developed

A MOVABLE TELEPHONE

Wherever the young men of this telephone corps stop is their telephone station. The wires are run along the ground as they go

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

THE TREES OF HURLUS FOREST

In the struggle for control of a ridge which commands Perthes, desperate fighting took place in this wood. Only the stumps of trees were left after the terrible artillery fire

Copyright, Brown Brothers

A LARGE GERMAN GUN IN ACTION

A hard-working gun crew thrusting the shell into a 21-centimeter (about 8-inch) mortar which has been brought up by the use of caterpillar wheels. Directions for range and firing are signaled from observation stations, or from aeroplanes. Hostile aeroplanes could easily give the range of this uncovered gun to the enemy's artillery

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

BULGARIAN CONVOY NEAR THE BORDER OF SERBIA

One of the most serious mistakes of the Allies was the belief that Bulgaria could be induced to join them. As the Germans and Austrians entered Serbia from the north and west, Bulgarian troops swept over the country from the east

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

A GLIMPSE OF USKUB, SERBIA

The old city of Uskub, or Skopje, an important center of the roads running north and south through Serbia

Photograph by Robert R. McCormick. Copyright, Chicago Tribune

A NEW AUSTRIAN TRENCH MADE UNDER HEAVY FIRE

This company of Austrian soldiers left their well-made, bullet-proof trenches and advanced under heavy fire to a new firing line, where they hastily constructed shallow trenches for protection. Behind the line can be seen the bodies of men who fell while advancing. The men have already stretched wire entanglements in front of their new line. The man standing is an officer

Photograph by Vladimir Detsch

RETREAT OF THE SERBIAN ARMY

Orderly withdrawal of the Serbian forces, when invasion by Germans, Austrians, and Bulgarians at once made further resistance futile

Copyright, International News Service

SERBIAN ADVANCE IN THE FACE OF BURSTING SHELL

Serbian soldiers advancing on Austrian position which was sheltered by a wood were temporarily checked by bursting shell. The charge was resumed and the troops were finally successful in driving the Austrians from their cover

Photograph by Robert H. McCormick

REFUGEES FLEEING TO GREECE BY TRAIN

Wherever the battle lines of the great war are drawn, families flee from their homes with such possessions as they can themselves carry. These refugees from Serbia are more fortunate than others, for they can leave their war-swept country by train. When the tide of war has receded, they will return like the refugees from Belgium and Poland to rebuild their homes and cultivate their lands again

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

A NEW BRITISH MONITOR

One of the new British monitors in service off the coast of Belgium. It has one turret carrying one powerful 15-inch gun of the type used on the *Queen Elizabeth*

Copyright, Feature Photo Service

A TORPEDO STRIKING A BRITISH STEAMER

An unusual photograph showing clearly the wake of the torpedo from the German submarine and its explosion as it struck the ill-fated British steamer. The steamer sank after the explosion

Copyright, American Press Association

GUNS OF THE CANOPUS IN ACTION

Twelve-inch guns on the British battleship *Canopus* replying to the fire of the Turkish batteries at the Dardanelles

Copyright, Bain News Service

TRANSPORTING ENGLISH TROOPS AT SUVLA BAY

English boats carrying troops to torpedo-boat destroyers, preparatory to a night attack on the coast of Suvla Bay, Gallipoli. Landings on the coast of Gallipoli were most difficult

Copyright, Press Illustrating Co.

A COAST SEARCHLIGHT

On the coast of Flarders lighting up the British monitors and patrol boats that approach within gun range

Copyright, Feature Photo Service

DURAZZO ON THE ALBANIAN COAST

Through Serbia Bulgarians invaded Albania from the east and Austrians from the northeast. Durazzo and the Austria port of Cattaro became important objectives, especially for the Austrian and Italian navies

Copyright, Bain News Service

FRENCH SUBMARINES AT MUDROS

French submarines in the harbor of Mudros. In the background is a French battleship and farther distant a monitor armed with 14-inch guns for attacking the coast

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SUBMARINE CHASERS FOR RUSSIA

These small, high-powered motor boats shipped from New York are each equipped with a rapid-fire gun for attacking submarines. These motor boats have a speed of more than thirty-five miles an hour

Copyright, American Press Association

GRAVES AT GALLIPOLI

Cross-marked graves, where soldiers from England and France and Australia and New Zealand are buried

Copyright, American Press Association

THE BROKEN HILLS OF THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA

When the Allies landed troops to aid in opening the way to Constantinople, they found the Peninsula well fortified against them. In December, 1915, after months of fighting with severe losses, they withdrew from the Suvla Bay and Anzac coast

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THE ITALIAN LINER ANCONA LEAVING NEW YORK

On November 9, 1915, the question of illegal warfare by submarines was reopened when the Italian liner *Ancona*, bound for New York, was sunk in the Mediterranean by an Austrian submarine. Among the passengers who perished were several American citizens

Copyright, Brown Brothers

AN ENCAMPMENT OF TURKISH AND ARABIAN CAMEL RIDERS

With the failure of the Allied fleets to force the Dardanelles and the withdrawal of British and French troops from the Suvla Bay and Anzac regions of Gallipoli, large Turkish forces threatened the capture of the Suez Canal and an invasion of Egypt. When troops advance in the desert country, well drivers are sent ahead, and stores of water transported to prepare for the encampments

Copyright, Brown Brothers

TURKISH MILITARY HOSPITAL IN JERUSALEM

Sacred cities of Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans are in the theater of war. Jerusalem is not a coast city, or it might suffer bombardment. It is easily in the field of aeroplane operations

Copyright, Brown Brothers

A RED-CRESCENT CAMP IN THE DESERT

The Turks have imitated the Red Cross of the Christians in the organization of the Red Crescent for the relief of the wounded. A Red-Crescent corps is enjoying their evening meal near their desert camp

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BRITISH CYCLE CORPS NEAR THE GREEK BORDER

A corps of bicycle dispatch bearers who set out from Salonica in a blinding snowstorm on learning that Bulgarian forces were already approaching the border of Greece. Even in sunny Greece, climate and weather often hamper military operations. The port of Salonica was visited by a terrific storm, in which many small vessels, some of them belonging to the naval forces of the Allies, were washed ashore

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AN ITALIAN SIGNALMAN

A peculiar but effective Italian method of signaling. Strips of white linen form the letters of a special code alphabet

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NEW GAS MASKS TESTED BY A VOLUNTEER SQUAD

For protection against clouds of poisonous gas, French and British soldiers are provided with masks. Here a group of men are coming out of a French shelter trench, wearing new masks which they have just tested with gas. They show no symptoms of poisoning

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MINE LAYING UNDER THE ENEMY'S LINES

A French sapper at work, by the aid of electric lights, in the tunnel he has constructed under the German lines. One danger he fears is countermining—that the enemy break through into his tunnel

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BRITISH TROOPS LANDING AT SALONICA

In the background are the city of Salonica and ships which brought French and British troops from the Dardanelles. After withdrawal from Serbia, the Allies reinforced the army under General Sarrail

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BRITISH VESSELS ON THE TIGRIS

After a fight in which the British advance was checked by the Turks, these soldiers are reembarking on a British warship. The great British fleet controls the seas and aids in all campaigns near the coast

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WINTER UNIFORMS ON THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER

The "snow mantle" uniforms with which German soldiers are equipped to render them nearly invisible when the ground is covered with snow. The white of the mantle blends with the landscape

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STORING EXPLOSIVES IN A CAVE NEAR THE AISNE

In the valley of the river Aisne, along which the armies of the Allies and the Teutons have besieged each other since the autumn of 1914, there are many caves. Both armies have utilized these for shelters. Here German soldiers, with customary thoroughness, are fitting out a large cave as a safe storehouse for explosives and other munitions.

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BRITISH SOLDIERS ON THE NILE

It becomes evident that important battles may take place in Egypt and along the Suez Canal. These British soldiers on the Nile are accustoming themselves to native means of transportation. On the bank is a squadron of Herts Yeomanry

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A GERMAN SHELTER TRENCH IN CENTRAL AFRICA

Officers, men, and guns from the German raider *Königsberg*, which was finally bottled up in the Rufiji River, German East Africa, by English cruisers, aided in strengthening the German lines from Lake Tanganyika to Lake Nyassa

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AN AUSTRIAN MOUNTAIN CORPS

The borderland between Austria and Italy needs soldiers who can perform feats of mountaineering as well as fight

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AN AUSTRIAN SIEGE GUN IN SERBIA

Austrian soldiers loading a great mortar in the Serbian hill country after a snowfall. In spite of the many reports of the work of 42-centimeter Krupp guns in reducing the Belgian forts, the Teutonic armies have depended largely in their sieges on the great Austrian 30.5 (12-inch) guns and smaller mortars made in the Austrian Skoda works

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THE VICTORS IN A FIGHT ON LAKE TANGANYIKA, AFRICA

This great lake, lying in the mountain country of Central Africa, is bordered by German East Africa, the Belgian colony known as Congo Free State, and the British colony of Rhodesia. On December 26, 1915, two British motor boats fought a German river gunboat on the lake and forced it to surrender. Commander Spicer-Stinson, having landed from one boat, is seen signaling to the other from the shore

Copyright, Paul Thompson

BRITISH SOLDIERS SENT TO RELIEVE KUT-EL-AMARA

An open-air religious service attended by British soldiers in Mesopotamia. These men are part of General Goringe's relief force, sent up the Tigris Valley to aid General Townshend's troops, beleaguered in Kut-el-Amara. The relief forces were defeated, and General Townshend was compelled to surrender, April 29, 1916. On February 24, 1917, British troops recaptured Kut-el-Amara.

Copyright, Paul Thompson

A VIEW OF BAGDAD FROM THE LEFT BANK OF THE TIGRIS

This famous Oriental city on the Tigris was once the center of Arabic learning, and from a distance its walls and towers and minarets present a striking appearance. It lies on the route to the Persian Gulf desired by German and Russian and Briton. A British expedition coming up the Tigris met with disaster. The city was finally captured by the British on March 11, 1917

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TURKISH FLAGS CAPTURED AT ERZERUM

Russian forces captured Erzerum, the capital of Turkish Armenia, on February 16, 1916. On April 18, in cooperation with the fleet, they captured the Black Sea port of Trebizond

Copyright, Paul Thompson

A TURKISH GUN CAPTURED BY BRITISH INDIANS

An 18-pounder Krupp field gun taken from the Turks by British Indians of the Indian Expeditionary Force, who operated with other British forces in the campaign against Bagdad

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REENFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES FOR THE FRENCH TROOPS NEAR VERDUN

This military tramway is used exclusively for carrying soldiers and supplies to the French battle lines near Verdun, the scene of the most important conflict since the Battle of the Marne. The German attack on the fortress began on February 21, 1916. Should the Germans succeed in breaking the French lines at this point and occupying the fortress, the road to Paris would be open again to the invaders

Copyright, Mehem Photo Service

A FRENCH MILITARY KITCHEN NOT FAR FROM THE BATTLE FRONT

A trench arranged, not far behind the battle line, with the most effective equipment for safety and service in preparing food. The steel arches, concealed in the embankment, provide a shelter under which the soldiers' rations are prepared, even when shells are flying, with little danger to the cooks and without the likelihood of finding pieces of shrapnel or débris in the food

Drawn by George Scott for L'Illustration

A ZEPPELIN SHOT DOWN IN FRANCE

A French auto-cannon—a 75 mounted on an automobile—made the remarkable shot that destroyed this Zeppelin. The great airship burst into flames and fell

© International Film Service

THE ZEPPELIN L-15 SINKING NEAR THE ENGLISH COAST

One of a division of five airships that raided English coast towns on March 31, 1916. The *L-15* was shot down and sank near the mouth of the Thames, without burning, and her crew was rescued by English boats

© Balu News Service

THE SUSSEX BEACHED AT BOULOGNE

On March 24, 1916, the channel passenger steamer *Sussex*, unarmed and carrying many Americans, was torpedoed by a German submarine. Fifty people were killed. The steamer floated and landed the rest of her passengers at Boulogne, France

Painting by Lieut. Buddenberg, Copyright, Illustrirte Zeitung, Leipzig

A BATTLE IN THE AIR BETWEEN A GERMAN AND A FRENCH BIPLANE

A German biplane—identified by its crosses—and a French—marked with the circles that are the identification marks of the aeroplanes of the Allies—have fought a duel in the air, and the German has won. The French machine is afire and starting on its headlong rush to the ground. The picture is from a water color made by the German contestant, Lieutenant Wilhelm Buddenberg

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GERMAN OBSERVERS IN THE ARGONNE

A tree broken by a bursting shell affords an observation post from which to watch the effect of shell fire from their artillery

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TRENCHES CAPTURED FROM THE FRENCH NEAR VERDUN

German officers in the Woevre district, which has been fiercely contested in the battle for Verdun, are inspecting the shattered trenches which their troops have taken from the French. In the forest background one may distinguish the zigzag line of the intrenchments

Copyright, International Film Service

GUNNERS WHO HAVE SIGHTED HOSTILE AIRCRAFT

A German aeroplane has appeared over the British positions and the gunners are running to their antiaircraft guns. The war has caused wonderful development in power and usefulness of aircraft, and it has also provided guns and equipment for destroying them

Copyright, International Film Service

TRENCHES AND ARTILLERY AROUND TREBIZOND

Trenches and gun positions with which the Turks defended this Black Sea port. The city, taken by the Russians on April 18, 1916, would be an important base for a campaign against Constantinople. In July, 1916, the Russians captured Baiburt

Copyright, Medem Photo Service

A BOYAU OR CONNECTING TRENCH

A French officer stationed at a post of observation in a trench connecting with the first line near the Meuse

Central News Photo Service. Drawing by Hans Schmidt for Illustrierte Zeitung

GERMAN TROOPS STORMING THE ROAD TO FORT VAUX

East of the Meuse, Fort Vaux is the key position on the great Verdun battle field. From the middle of March, 1916, the fighting centered here. The position was finally taken and occupied by German troops on June 6, 1916. The French offensive on the Verdun front began October 24, and on November 2, 1916, Fort Vaux was evacuated by the Germans and became again a part of the French defenses

Copyright, International Photo Service

RESCUING THE CREW OF A MERCHANTMAN

One of the many unarmed vessels which have gone down as victims of mines or torpedoes. The lower deck is already under water, but lifeboats are taking people from the upper deck

Copyright, Muller

A GRAVE SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE

A shallow grave dug to receive the heaped up, ghastly remains of men who fell between the trenches where their bodies could not be recovered. Such horrors are common on the fields of the Great War

Copyright, Melem Photo Service

A GREAT SHELL STRIKING A HOUSE IN VERDUN

One of Germany's 380-millimeter shells striking the wall of a house in a street of the beleaguered city. The wall is crumbling with the impact, but the giant shell has not yet exploded

Copyright, Brown Brothers

PANORAMA OF LEMBERG

Lemberg, capital and most important city of the Austrian crownland of Galicia. It is 468 miles from Vienna by rail and only 50 miles from the Russian border and is a center for the trunk lines to Odessa, Czernowitz, Breslau, and Budapest. Russian troops occupied Lemberg from September 3, 1914, to June 22, 1915, when it was retaken by the Teutons. In the summer of 1916 it became the objective of the Russians

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THE QUEEN MARY, BRITISH BATTLE CRUISER

This modern cruiser, a sister ship of the *Lion* and the *Princess Royal* and capable of a speed of $28\frac{1}{2}$ knots, went down in the great naval battle near Jutland, May 31, 1916

Copyright, Feature Photo Service

THE POMMERN, GERMAN BATTLESHIP

One of the German fighting ships lost in the naval battle of May 31, 1916. This vessel was of pre-dreadnought type, but in the foggy air, such ships held their own against cruisers

Copyright, Paul Thompson

SHELLS BURSTING ON GERMAN POSITIONS NEAR THE SOMME

On July 1, 1916, the armies of the Allies on the western front, the French led by General Foch and the British by General Haig, began their long-postponed offensive. After preliminary artillery fire, the chief attack was made on the great bend where the battle lines turn from west to north near the Somme. By the middle of the month, British troops occupied a considerable part of the German salient

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THE MARLBOROUGH, BRITISH BATTLESHIP

A sister ship of the *Benbow*, *Emperor of India*, and *Iron Duke*. This fine modern battleship proved the value of heavy armor, for although struck by a torpedo, she was brought into port

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THE HAMPSHIRE, BRITISH CRUISER

On June 5, 1916, the cruiser *Hampshire* in which Earl Kitchener, Great Britain's famous Secretary for War, had sailed on a special mission to Russia, went down near the Orkneys

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MEUSE HEIGHTS UNDER BOMBARDMENT

A hill bombarded in the Battle of Verdun. Shells burst near the top of the ridge and scatter branches and tree tops

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DESTRUCTION OF A FOREST BY SHELL FIRE

This position on the hills overlooking the Meuse is rendered untenable by the terrific rain of shells and bombs bursting over it, shattering and cutting the trees almost to the ground and pulverizing the earth beneath them

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FRENCH GUNS PASSING ON A ROAD IN THE VERDUN BATTLE FIELD

Fresh artillerymen and guns are coming up to take their places in the positions defending Verdun, and they pass on their way the artillerymen whose mortars are to be repaired. In organized handling of troops and supplies the French are not surpassed by the Germans

Copyright, Press Illustrating Co.

AN ITALIAN GUN ON A MOUNTAIN TOP

A piece of Italian artillery that has been dragged to this elevated position by the strength of the men themselves. Here in this picturesque mountain country, Italian and Austrian fight for the possession of the Trentino

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A FIELD PRIEST AND A WOUNDED SOLDIER

Austrian soldiers carrying a badly wounded comrade have halted in order that he may receive a blessing from the field priest. The new Austrian offensive began May 15, 1916. By June 12 the Italians were regaining lost ground

Copyright, Medem Photo Service

A CHURCH FIELD HOSPITAL

One of the many beautiful French churches close to the battle fronts. This one is being utilized as a first-aid field hospital

THE VILLAGE OF VAUX AFTER BOMBARDMENT

Fort Vaux is the key position on the eastern side of Verdun. From about the middle of March, 1916, it became the objective for attacks, and finally fell to the Germans

Photo by Louis Beaufre

FRENCH PONTON BRIDGES ACROSS THE MEUSE

On the western side of the River Meuse the key positions are believed to be Le Mort Homme and Hill 304. Troops and supplies are constantly crossing the river

Photo by Louis Beaufre

THE CITY OF VERDUN FROM THE CANAL

The old fortress town of Verdun—famous since the days of the Roman Empire. Here the division between the modern France and Germany was made in 843, and the city has been a storm center in all French and German history. It was taken by the Prussians in 1870. On February 21, 1916, the Germans began their Verdun campaign, and the battles for the fortress continued unabated when the Allies began their drive on the Somme in July. The defenders of Verdun have depended on intrenchments and infantry—not on the once impregnable fortifications

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THE DEUTSCHLAND, SUBMARINE MERCHANTMAN

On July 9, 1916, Captain Paul Koenig brought the *Deutschland*—first submarine merchantman to cross the ocean—to Baltimore, where she discharged a cargo of dyes, and took on nickel and rubber

Copyright, Meisen Photo Service

ZEPPELIN BOMBS AND A ZEPPELIN'S FRAMEWORK

The framework of a Zeppelin brought down in the Vardar marshes near Saloniki has been reconstructed and placed on exhibition. In the foreground is a group of Zeppelin bombs found with the wreck

Copyright, American Press Association

BRINGING UP THE 75's IN THE FIGHTING ON THE SOMME

No mechanism of war has won more just fame than the French field guns known as 75's, the invention of Colonel Deport. Here the French gunners are racing to new lines in their advance on the Somme front, dragging the guns out of the trenches and over rough country to protect the new position their comrades are holding

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

A BRITISH TANK, OR ARMORED CAR WITH CATERPILLAR TRUCKS

"Tanks," used by the British in the Battle of the Somme, cross trenches, batter down walls and are injured only by heavy shells. This car, however, has been disabled

A CLOUD OF LIQUID FIRE, AS USED ON THE BATTLE FRONT

A liquid, discharged from an apparatus resembling a fire extinguisher, bursts into flame with dense smoke. Contact with the burning liquid produces painful wounds.

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FRENCH SOLDIERS GOING INTO A CURTAIN OF FIRE

When an important position would be endangered by any advance of the enemy, the approaches may be subjected to a continuous rain of shells, making it unlikely that troops can pass. Here French soldiers are attempting to change position in the face of such danger, knowing it is unlikely they will ever pass through.

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THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARNE

A service in the cathedral at Meaux on the battle field of the Marne. The French believe that the Battle of the Marne, September 5 to 12, 1914, is the decisive victory of the war

Copyright, Press Illustrating Co.

THE CHURCH OF SAILLY IN NOVEMBER, 1916

Arches that remain standing after the walls have been ground to dust and the earth beneath literally ploughed over and over by shells. Saily was retaken by the French on November 11, 1916

Copyright, Press Illustrating Co.

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL ON ALL SAINTS' DAY

At Bagneux, French veterans of the War of 1870 are decorating the monuments of soldiers who have died in the Great War. The festival of All Saints, November 1, is observed as a "Memorial Day"

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A FARMER'S WELCOME TO THE DRAGOONS

This dragoon patrol is entering a farmyard in the Artois to water their horses; the farmer and his wife receive the soldiers with a hearty greeting and an invitation to "make yourselves at home." The old farmer himself served in a dragoon patrol forty years ago and considers the troopers as comrades. The officer in command courteously returns his host's salute.

Copyright, American Tross Association

PLATFORM AND MECHANISM OF A WELL-PLACED MORTAR

This gun is protected by entrenchments with walls of woven branches. It has a substantial and elaborate mechanism for bringing up shells, elevating, pointing, loading, and firing with the least possible waste of effort. At this angle of elevation it is ready for indirect firing over the ridge in front of it.

Copyright, American Press Association

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY IN THE CARPATHIANS

The great Russian offensive began on June 4, 1916. By August 18 they had occupied all of the crownland of Bukowina, and forces under General Letchinsky were entering the passes of the Carpathians. In September and October Russian armies were making vigorous attacks on the troops that defended the road to Lemberg. They were, however, held in check by the Teuton forces.

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A VIEW OF THIEPVAL, CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH

In the drive of the Allies on the Somme, Thiepval and Gueudecourt were captured by the British on September 26, 1916. Like many towns that have been in the line of such terrific bombardment, Thiepval is now a picture of desolation. This view was made from what was formerly a German trench. It was in this advance in September that the famous British "tanks" did such deadly work

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A SHELL BURSTING ON AN ITALIAN INTRENCHMENT

In a partially completed mountain trench, the men are crouching to avoid the shrapnel and debris scattered by shell. Their rifles are on the upper parapet

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A MACHINE-GUN DETACHMENT NEAR MONASTIR

The advance of General Sarrail's troops in the Balkans resulted in the occupation of Monastir, late in November, 1916. The capture is important as roads to Salonica, Durazzo, Adrianople and Nish cross at Monastir, 85 miles from Salonica

Copyright, American Press Association

ARMORED CARS ON THE BRITISH INDIAN FRONTIER

Besides her armies in Europe and Africa, Great Britain must maintain forces to guard her Asiatic possessions. These cars are returning from a reconnaissance in the Northwest Frontier Province, which lies near the border of Afghanistan

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SERBIAN LINES AFTER VICTORY OVER THE BULGARIANS

A view of shelters captured from Bulgarian troops in Serbia. The entrances are covered over with stores. The Allied offensive in Macedonia was renewed about the middle of September, 1916, and continued during the autumn months.

Copyright, American Press Association

RUSSIANS INTRENCHED IN GALICIA

Russian soldiers have rebuilt and reorganized a trench after capturing it from the Teutons in Galicia. In forested sections, branches are used for concealment

Copyright, Central News Photo Service

THE DEUTSCHLAND'S RETURN TO BREMERHAVEN

The first submarine merchantman reached Germany in safety, came to America again in November, 1916, and completed her return voyage in December. In an accident, she rammed an American tug

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THE U-53, GERMAN WAR SUBMARINE

On October 7, 1916, a German war submarine called at Newport, R. I. The next day she sank six merchant steamships near the island of Nantucket, off the coast of Massachusetts. The crews were rescued

Copyright, Pach Photo News, Inc.

ITALIAN SOLDIERS CROSSING A STREAM UNDER FIRE

In open formation, the infantrymen crouch low and make all possible haste across this mountain stream, for Austrian sharpshooters are firing on them from above

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RUSSIAN OFFICERS AND PEASANTS WATCHING BOMBARDMENT

Peasants in their quaint costumes group behind the officers watching the effects of Austrian shells. In these war-swept countries, people have long been accustomed to shell-fire

Copyright, American Press Association

THE DIANE, A NEW FRENCH SUBMARINE

The Diane is of a new type embodying French ideas of construction. Like the other countries at war, France is continuing the development of her navy with all possible speed

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

THE GREAT OCEAN LINER BRITANNIC

This magnificent steamship, having a tonnage of 48,158, was in service as a hospital ship in the Mediterranean. She was sunk, probably by a mine, on Nov. 22, 1916

Copyright, American Press Association

A CANADIAN TRENCH ON THE WESTERN FRONT

In expectation of an attack, these infantrymen have taken their places in a first-line trench, while one of their number takes a view of the field through a trench periscope

Copyright, American Press Association

A BOMB BURSTING OVER A BRITISH TRENCH

Sometimes bombs explode very close to the men, without any serious damage resulting. In this view the bombing was evidently unexpected, yet only one of the group seems startled by the explosion

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OIL WELLS FIRED IN THE RUMANIAN RETREAT
As the Rumanian armies withdrew they destroyed large supplies of petroleum, a valuable prize for Von Mackenen's soldiers

Copyright, Central News Photo Service

HOISTING THE SHELL FOR A GIANT GUN
British soldiers raising one of the huge shells required by their great guns on the Somme into position for loading

Copyright, Paul Thompson

CONVEYING WOUNDED IN THE VOSGES
A simple arrangement for carrying a badly wounded man to the hospital. The surgeon occupies the extra seat in the rear

FIRST AID TO RUSSIAN WOUNDED IN THE CARPATHIAN DRIVE
Just behind the little group that is attending the wounded is the field priest waiting to be called. The rude coffin at the extreme left shows that the Russians have been bringing up not only their wounded for treatment, but as far as possible the dead for burial

Copyright, American Press Association

THE FAMOUS CZERNAVODA BRIDGE OVER THE DANUBE

The Bridgehead of Czernavoda, in the Dobrudja, is one of the most important strategic points in Rumania. The town fell before Von Mackensen's assaults on October 25, 1916

Copyright, Central News Photo Service

GUNS IN A CAPTURED RUMANIAN FORTRESS

Von Falkenhayn's forces invaded Rumania from the west, and on November 21, 1916, captured the important railway center of Craiova

Copyright, Central News Photo Service

ANZAC ARTILLERY IN THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME

Anzac troops (Australian and New Zealand Army Corps) hold a part of the British lines in France as well as in the Balkans. In this view they have placed a large gun in position and are beginning the prolonged artillery fire that usually precedes an attempt to advance their lines. When this ceases, the infantry will cross ground and trenches entirely pulverized by the rain of shells

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TRENCHES OF COMBLES, CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH

Combles, one of the most important objectives of the French in the drive on the Somme, was captured September 26, 1916. This view shows a German trench entirely pulverized and disorganized, with bodies and weapons lying among the débris. The helmet left on a post is of the latest type in use by the Germans

© American Press Association

CANADIANS WITH MOBILE GUNS

The winter of 1916-1917 was most severe on the Western Front, yet guns and ammunition were ceaselessly made ready for the Allied Offensive, which began early in February, 1917, on the Ancre River, with Bapaume as its first objective

Photo by British and Colonial Press, Toronto

VOTING ON THE BATTLE FRONT

British Columbians, in northern France, are casting their ballots for the elections at home

Photo by British and Colonial Press, Toronto

COLLECTING KIT AFTER BATTLE

Canadians going over a conquered battlefield to salvage whatever may be of value in abandoned weapons or outfit

Photo by British and Colonial Press, Toronto

CANADIAN SOLDIERS WITH SHELLS FOR THE BIG GUNS

On April 10, 1917, Canadian troops captured the long-coveted vantage ground on Vimy Ridge, commanding Lens. Fighting in their ranks, a Texan fastened the Stars and Stripes to his bayonet and was first to carry the American flag into a battle of the Great War

© International Film Service

A SUBMARINE CHASER

The United States is building great numbers of these small, speedy boats, armed with 3-inch or 4-inch guns

© International Film Service

A FLOTILLA OF U. S. DESTROYERS

The torpedo boat destroyer, with high speed and shallow draft, is the most effective enemy of the submarine, which its guns destroy or drive below the surface. A flotilla of destroyers can produce a smoke screen to hide the slow-moving dreadnoughts from the enemy

© International Film Service

A PART OF THE AMERICAN BATTLE FLEET

The entry of the United States into the war adds her powerful fleet to the navies of the Allies and strengthens their power on the sea. Even though no great battle of dreadnoughts should be fought, the Atlantic Squadron, commanded by Admiral Mayo, must keep the sea lanes open, convoy troops, provide for the safety of the merchant ships with which our Allies are to be fed, and protect the American coast from raiders